

M A S

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, martyr for his God. *Thomson.*
To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to destroy.
You could not beg for grace.
Hark wretches, how I mean to martyr you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakespeare.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
MARTYRDOM. *n. f.* [from martyr.] The death of a martyr;
the honour of a martyr.
If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing
Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny
unto him the honour of martyrdom? *Hooker, b. v.*
Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour,
he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of
martyrdom. *Bacon.*
Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of martyrdom. *Crashaw.*
What mists of providence are these,
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*
MARTYROLOGY. *n. f.* [martyrologie, Fr. martyrologium, Lat.]
A register of martyrs.
In the Roman martyrology we find at one time many thou-
sand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a
church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their
coming out. *Stillingfleet.*
MARTYROLOGIST. *n. f.* [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of
martyrology.
MARVEL. *n. f.* [merveille, French.] A wonder; any thing
astonishing. Little in use.
A marvel it were, if a man could spy, in the whole scrip-
ture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that
divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*
I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No marvel, you have to bestir'd your valour; you
cowardly scall! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shakespeare.*
MARVEL of Peru. A flower. *Ains.*
To MARVEL. *v. n.* [merveille, French.] To wonder; to be
astonished. Disused.
You make me marvel. *Shakespeare.*
Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time,
but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*
—The army marvelled at it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The countries marvelled at thee for thy songs, proverbs,
and parables. *Ecclus. xlvii. 17.*
MARVELLOUS. *adj.* [merveilleux, French.]
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.
She has a marvellous white hand, I must confess. *Shakespeare.*
This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. *Psal. cxviii. 23.*
2. Surpassing credit.
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and
especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*
3. The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express any
thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.
MARVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfully;
strangely.
You look not well, feignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care. *Shakespeare.*
Believe me, you are marvellously chang'd. *Shakespeare.*
The encouragement of his two late successes, with which
he was marvellously elated. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
MARVELLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness;
strangeness; astonishingness.
MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [masculin, Fr. masculinus, Latin.]
1. Male; not female.
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long! *Shakespeare.*
His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two masculine
elements exercising their operation upon nature being the fe-
minine. *Peacham on Drawing.*
O! why did God,
Creator wife! that peopl'd highest heav'n
With spirits masculine, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.
You find something bold and masculine in the air and pos-
ture of the first figure, which is that of virtue. *Addison.*
3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the
male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.
MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from masculine.] Like a man.
Aurelia tells me, you have done most masculinely,
And play the orator. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

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MA'SCULINENESS. *n. f.* [from masculine.] Manniness; male
figure or behaviour.
MASH. *n. f.* [mache, Dutch.]
1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written
mesh.
To defend one's self against the stings of bees, have a net
knit with so small mashes, that a bee cannot get through.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistingui-
shed or confused body. [from mischen, Dutch, to mix, or mas-
cher, French.]
3. A mixture for a horse.
Put half a peck of ground malt into a pale, then put to it
as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for
half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse
lukewarm: this mash is to be given to a horse after he has
taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time
of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*
When mares foal, they feed them with mashes, and other
moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To MASH. *v. a.* [masher, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass.
The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even
mash themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*
To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides
of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without mash-
ing the meat. *Stuff's Directions to the Footman.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.
What was put in the first mashing-tub draw off, as also
that liquor in the second mashing-tub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MASK. *n. f.* [masque, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.
Now love pulled off his mask, and shewed his face unto
her, and told her plainly that he was his prisoner. *Sidney.*
Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling mask away;
The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*
Could we suppose that a mask represented never to natu-
rally the general humour of a character, it can never suit
with the variety of passions that are incident to every gen-
eral person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Any pretence or subterfuge.
Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*
3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.
Will you prepare for this masque to-night. *Shakespeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buffle.
They in the end agreed,
That at a masque and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*
This thought might lead me through this world's vain
masks.
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without
attention to rules or probability.
Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively re-
presentation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and
poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks. *Peacham.*
To MASK. *v. a.* [masquer, French.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor.
What will grow out of such errors as go masked under the
cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of
man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of
them. *Hooker.*
'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me masked. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;
But being mask'd he was not sure. *Shakespeare.*
The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the
figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and
I saw in the Villa di Mattheo an antique statue masked, which
was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the eunuch, for it agrees
exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*
2. To cover; to hide.
I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A foul whose intellectual beams
No mists do mask, no lazy fumes. *Crashaw.*
To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer.
Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What making stuff's here! *Shakespeare.*
Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*
2. To be disguised any way. *MA'SKER.*

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MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from mask.] One who revels in a mask; a
mummer.
Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over masters,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakespeare.*
Let the scenes abound with light, and let the masters that
are to come down from the scene have some motions upon
the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*
The masters come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*
MA'SON. *n. f.* [maçon, French; mactio, low Latin.] A builder
with stone.
Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true;
that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in
the mason's hand than if they had been smooth. *Watson.*
A mason that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants
no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*
MA'SONRY. *n. f.* [maçonnerie, Fr.] The craft or performance of
a mason.
MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from masque.]
1. A diversion in which the company is masked.
What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. *Pope.*
2. Disguise.
I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee
in masquerade. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to
gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in masquerade.
Fulton on the Classics.
To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in disguise.
A freak took an ass in the head, and away he goes into
the woods, masquerading up and down in a lion's skin.
L'Estrange's Fables.
2. To assemble in masks.
I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy re-
vival of masquerading among us. *Swift.*
MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from masquerade.] A person in a mask.
The most dangerous sort of cheats are but masqueraders un-
der the vizard of friends. *L'Estrange.*
MASS. *n. f.* [masse, Fr. massa, Latin.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.
If it were not for these principles the bodies, of the earth,
planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow
cold and freeze, and become inactive masses. *Newton's Opt.*
Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or
masses to their outides, to as wholly to cover and involve it
in the mass they together constituted. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. A large quantity.
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
He had spent a huge mass of treasure in transporting his
army. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Bulk; vast body.
The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge
a mass of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their
habitation. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
This army of such mass and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards
have, and from whence all the mass of gold that comes into
Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Essays.*
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.
The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and sha-
dows, and of those masses which Titian calls a bunch of
grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the
light. *Dryden.*
At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a mass
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*
Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems cover-
ed with them, and we must walk into it before we can dis-
tinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful
mass of colours. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. Gross body; the general.
Comets have power over the gross and mass of things; but
they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their ef-
fects. *Bacon's Essays.*
Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal mass do move. *Dryden.*
The mass of the people have opened their eyes, and will
not be governed by Clodius and Curio at the head of their
myrmidons. *Swift.*
If there is not a sufficient quantity of blood and strength
of circulation, it may infect the whole mass of the fluids.
Arbutnot on Aliment.
6. [Massa, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

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Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in
old parchment and mass books, done by monks and priests;
who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*
He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably
wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*
To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.
All their massing furniture almost they took from the law,
least having an altar and a priest they should want vestments.
Hooker, b. iv.
To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signi-
fied to thicken; to strengthen.
They feared the French might, with filling or massing the
house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might an-
noy the haven. *Hayward.*
MASSACRE. *n. f.* [massacre, French, from mazzare, Italian.]
1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.
Of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*
Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. Murder.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
To MASSACRE. *v. a.* [massacrer, French, from the noun.]
To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.
I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And raze their faction, and their family. *Shakespeare.*
Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like
dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not counterme-
us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to massacre
what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*
After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction
of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed
and detested, and sometimes massacred and extirpated. *Atterb.*
MASSICOT. *n. f.* [French.]
Massicot is cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of
this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of
a golden colour, their difference arising from the different de-
grees of fire applied in the operation. White massicot is of a
yellowish white, and is that which has received the least cal-
cination; yellow massicot has received more, and gold-coloured
massicot still more; all of them should be an impalpable
powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are used in paint-
ing. *Trevoux.*
MA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from massy, massive.] Weight; bulk;
MA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [ponderositas, Latin.] ponderousness.
It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision
which he served in it, than for the massiveness of the dish.
Hakewill on Providence.
MA'SSIVE. *adj.* [massif, French.] Heavy; weighty; pon-
derous; bulky; continuous.
If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too massy for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of
the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the massive armour of
the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*
No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with massy dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*
The more gross and massive parts of the terrestrial globe,
the strata of stone, owe their present order to the deluge.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
If these liquors or glasses were so thick and massy that no
light could get through them, I question not but that they
would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the
same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*
Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in massy fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Statius.*
Swift the signal giv'n,
They start away, and sweep the massy mound
That runs around the hill. *Thomson's Spring.*
MAST. *n. f.* [mast, mât, French; mæpe, Saxon.]
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail
is fixed.
Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech.
The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet hips;
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full masts before you. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
Trees that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting than those
that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples
and pears. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 583.*
When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove
his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake
them down some masts. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The